



At the current ice-hockey world and European championships in Finland the USSR has won its 21st European title yet with ten points, leading all other European teams.

The USSR also tops the world championship standings, the only team with an undefeated record and 12 points from six rounds. Canada and Sweden are level at eight points each, followed by Czechoslovakia with seven points, Finland six, the FRG four, Italy three, and the USA nil. America, the Olympic champion, has been relegated to group B, making the way for the USSR next season.

The USSR is also a heavy sea

## EUROPEAN 'GOLD' FOR USSR



USSR forwards Kozhevnikov, Kapustin and Golikov look on as their teammates swing into action.

Photo by TASS special correspondent Igor Utkin, exclusively for "MN"

not with 44 goals, conceding 13 goals, less than any other team on the field.

The European champion's performance is much commented on in the press. "Svenska Dagbladet" points out that the Soviet team has a surfeit of top-notch players. The Krutov-Larionov-Makarov threesome make their opponents go flat out, while the Shalimov-Shechev-Kapustin trio is, to all appearances, the most effective at the championship.

After the USSR drubbed Finland, 8-1, the local "Aamulehti" stressed that the Soviet team had painted the entire picture of the game in the first period and only added the finishing touches thereafter.

The Sweden-Czechoslovakia and Canada-Italy encounters, both drawn, 3-3, were the most stiff-fought in the latest two rounds.

There has been mounting interest in the games as the finals draw near. Canada's TV decided to broadcast the Canadian team's final games, having come to terms with the Finnish TV.

The fans are agog with expectation for the April 24 USSR-Canada bout in the closing round of the first stage; the finals start off on April 25.

The International Ice Hockey Federation is getting into session to decide, among other things, the formula for the next championship to be held in West Germany.



Italian Mike Amodeo tackles down Dale Haverchuk, Canada, during their match. Photo AP-TASS

## A point decided all

While the Central Army Club saved up the national volleyball title long before the end of the championship the fate of the other awards was sealed only in the final encounter, Riga Radio-tekhnika, which failed to pick up just a point they badly needed

from their two remaining games, had all their hopes pinned on the Leningrad Avtomobilist vs Moscow Region Dynamo encounter. The hosts, Avtomobilist, won to come second, while the Riga club placed third.

## Tournament in London

After six rounds and as many to come, the Hungarian Grandmaster, Lajos Poltorak, leads with five points at an international chess tournament in the British capital, followed by Sweden's Andersson with 4.5 and Karpov, Spassky and Speelman level at 3.5 each.

## FLAG AT A NEW HEIGHT

The first Soviet Everest expedition has reached the altitude of 8,250 metres, where a group led by Valentin Ivanov found a suitable site for their fourth camp, to be struck by a group led by Valery Khomikov.

Everest is famous for its changing weather, abundant snowfalls and high winds. The whims of nature deterred the Ivanov group from striking the camp-4, and so they had to climb down. The other group are now staying in the third camp waiting for better weather.

Once the camp has been struck at an altitude of 8,250 metres, the climbers will start working their way to the 8,500 metre mark where a fifth camp is to be set up.

After the preparations are over, the assault groups will descend even lower than the base camp for some rest—there were quite a few Everest scaling expeditions who had to abandon the final assault after much preliminary work only because the climbers were plain washed out.

## ATHLETES SET FOR RECORDS

At an international competition in San Jose, California, Bob Roggy, 25, made a javelin throw of 93.72 metres, a new US record exceeding by two metres the former mark set back in 1970.

Noted American sprinter and jumper Carl Lewis, 20, ran the 100 m in 10.13 sec, the world's

fastest time this season. His younger sister Carol Jones jumped 654 cm, the world's highest outdoor mark yet.

22-year-old Marilyn Otley, Jamaica, dashed, at an international championship at Lawrence, Kansas, the 200 m in 22.62 sec, the fastest time of the season.

## EUROPEAN CUPS FIELD DAY

In the European Winners Cup second semifinals leg British Aston Villa mounted impenetrable defences against Belgium's Anderlecht to hold them to a goalless draw, and will now face West German Bayern in the final match in Rotterdam on May 26.

Bayern played home to Bulgarian Central Army Club, Sepetimbristko Znamo, and won, 4-0, with two goals from Breitner (one from a penalty) and as many from Rummenigge.

In the Cup Holders Cup Standard edged Thilist Dynamo, 1-0, while Barcelona had a similar win over British Tottenham at home.

Sweden's Göteborg edged into the UEFA finals defeating West German Kaiserslautern, 2-1. In extra time, and will take on West German Hamburg who drubbed Yugoslavia's Radnicki, 5-1, at home.

The UEFA finals will be played out on May 5 and 19.

## SHARING SUCCESS

The USSR women's team has won a gymnastic match with their American counterparts at Gainesville, Florida, totalling 193.70 points, 0.1 point ahead of the opponents. The hosts won the men's event by 291.85 to 291.05 points.

Moscow schoolgirl Valentina

Shkoda prevailed in the women's programme with 39.25 points, followed by hosts Cathie Johnson and Michelle Goodwin. Michelle Gaylord, USA, was the top male competitor with 38.45 points, followed by Moscowites Sergei Gribkov and Dmitry Bebechev.

## A TEAM OF CHAMPIONS

The USSR has won the team title at the European Graeco-Roman wrestling championship in the Bulgarian resort town of Varna with a tally of six gold, one silver and one bronze medals.



1982 European title holder Zhanimov, USSR, looks all set to get the best of silver medalist Malina, Poland, at the European Graeco-Roman wrestling championship. Photo BTA-TASS

## INFORMATION

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## India wants closer links with Indochina

Delhi, India is consistent in its support for a political solution to the problems of South-East Asia and stands for further development of friendly relations with the states of Indochina—Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, said P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Indian Minister of External Affairs.

Speaking at a ceremony inaugurating the Indian Centre for the study of the problems of Indochina, the minister stated that in the international arena, India and the Indochinese nations were engaged in a resolute fight against colonialism and apartheid and supported the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The sufferings of the Kampuchean people under the murderous Pol Pot regime caused profound concern in India. P. V. Narasimha Rao said. "The decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea has served to confirm our sincere desire for peace in the region, the Indian minister emphasized.

## Charles Percy: SALT talks are a must

Washington, Support for practical steps to limit strategic armaments has been voiced by Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In an interview to the "Washington Post" Percy said he was convinced of the need to take

urgent measures to control nuclear armaments. He called on the American administration to resume the Soviet-American SALT talks as soon as possible. This is the most important problem facing mankind, and, of course the most urgent task facing the Senate.

We must do our utmost to resume the negotiation process, he stressed.

The Senator said that in the near future he intended to begin hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee on a wide range of issues involved in establishing control over armaments and the administration's policies in this sphere. He then plans to use the results of these deliberations as a basis for drawing up and presenting to the Senate a draft resolution to facilitate the resumption of the SALT process.

## New South African Invasion threatens Angola

Paris, Racist South Africa is preparing a new large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola, similar to the one undertaken last August, a France-Press correspondent was told in an interview by Angola's Minister of Defence Pedro Maria Tonha.

According to available information, he said, a large number of South African troops and combat equipment are amassed on Namibia's border with the PRA. They are poised to strike at the town of Onjiva, the administrative centre of the Kunene

province, part of which is still occupied by Pretorian racist. In addition the minister said, recently South African aviation has violated Angola's air space several times over Chibemba (Huila province) 250 kilometres inside PRA territory.

The Angolan leadership considers the above acts form part of preparations for large-scale aggression against the country's southern areas. The minister emphasized that Angola is ready to defend her sovereignty and independence using all available means.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

○ Tanzania will never deviate from its goal of building a socialist society, said J. Nyerere, President of Tanzania and Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCTM). He rejected allegations that the economic difficulties in his country are due to the progressive policy of its government.

○ A call on British workers to firmly reject the unpopular economic policies pursued by the Conservative government has been made in the city of Perth by delegates attending the Scottish Trade Union Congress. The economic revolution approved by the Congress stressed that the Tory cabinet policy is highly damaging to the country, causing unemployment, falling living standards and a growth in mass unemployment.

## The results of subbotnik-82

We now have the results of the All-Union Communist subbotnik dedicated to the 11th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin. 155 million people took part working at factories, on construction sites and collective and state farms, in transport and in other branches of the national economy. Populated areas were also tidied up. An estimated 180 million roubles were earned and went towards the fund of the 11th five year plan of 1981-85. 908 million roubles' worth of industrial products were produced.

The money deriving from the subbotnik will be spent on further improvements in mother and child care, and on medical services for war and labour veterans.

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEGUN, 2,700 METRES UP IN THE CENTRAL TAJIKISTAN MOUNTAINS, OF A TUNNEL FOR TRAFFIC. A fleet of heavy bulldozers has started digging their way towards the entrance of the tunnel on the northern slope of the Gissar Range. The tunnel will make possible round-the-year traffic along the Dushanbe-Loninebad highway, which at present is usually closed for up to six months each year by avalanches.

● THE SPRING FISHING SEASON HAS STARTED IN THE BALTICS. Dozens of trawlers have put out to sea in the Baltic and the Riga Bay. Hundreds of tonnes of cod and sprat have been caught. Fish is processed at sea in floating canneries and refrigerator trawlers.



Moscow University on the Lezhi Hills.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

## New victory for Soviet ice hockey

The USSR ice-hockey squad have won their 18th world title to date with two rounds still to go at the world championship in Finland and, moreover, not having lost one point in eight meets. They have also won their 21st European title.

The world championship was practically clinched in two USSR vs Canada games. Canada's

coach Marshall Johnston said shortly before the first bout that his players were already well acclimatized in Europe, that they were in good shape and resolved to challenge the many-time world winners and Cup Canada holders, while celebrated Philadelphia Flyers' Bobby Clarke

(Continued on page 8)



The USSR national hockey players—the "golden team" of the world champion.

## MULTIPURPOSE TRUCK

The KrAZ-200 is the first in a large family of heavy lorries to be produced by the Kremenchuk motorworks in the Ukraine. The first KrAZ-200s have rolled off the assembly line.

The new base model has already been used to assemble experimental up-up lorries, trucks and timber carriers.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN" in

formation gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## QUARRELS WITHIN THE EEC

Brussels. The EEC agriculture ministers have failed to reach agreement at their meeting in Luxembourg, which has again revealed bitter differences between the EEC countries. After three days of negotiations, the ministers have been unable to agree on the size of the increases in prices for agricultural products and subsidies to EEC farmers this year.

As on previous occasions, EEC members were divided into two opposite camps. One led by Britain opposes a substantial increase in prices and in general advocates smaller allocations to the common agricultural policy. On

this issue, Britain is supported by the FRG which demands that a greater share of the EEC budget be spent on industrial development.

The other group headed by France supports a substantial increase in the purchase prices for agricultural products as demanded by the farmers. Originally, the Commission of the European Communities proposed a nine per cent average increase in prices. The European Parliament endorsed a 14 per cent increase, whereas the farmers' organizations insist on a rise of over 18 per cent.

## A COALITION AGAINST CHEMICAL WEAPONS FORMED

Washington. As many as 35 American anti-war, religious and youth organizations have announced the formation of a coalition to pressurize the US Congress into cancelling the outlays in the Pentagon 1983 fiscal budget for the manufacture of chemical munitions.

J. Isaac, director of the influential public organization, the Council for a Livable World, and one of the coalition organizers,

told a Congress press conference that the White House has asked for a hundred million dollars to be spent on the accelerated development and production of the most monstrous type of chemical weapons—binary nervous agents. He stressed the need to curb the perilous chemical arms race and to channel the tremendous resources squandered on chemical arms into meeting the country's most acute social problems.

## CHINA DRAWS UP NEW CONSTITUTION

Peking. The Chinese newspapers carry a New China news agency report about a regular session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which discussed a draft of the revised constitution of the Chinese People's Republic prepared by a commission which was set up in September 1980.

According to the report, under the new draft constitution the post of Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic abolished at the time of the "cultural revolution" is reinstated and a central military council has been formed to take charge of the country's armed forces.

Explaining the draft constitution, Peng Zhen, deputy chairman of the commission, said,

among other things, that the Chinese People's Republic "is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the people's democracy", whereas the 1978 Constitution described the country as "a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat". He noted that the new draft constitution was based on four fundamental principles which include "Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought".

It is pointed out that the draft will be published "for universal discussion" and will then be submitted for approval to the National People's Congress which "is to meet this year".

There is no mention in the report of any provisions in the new constitution concerning the country's foreign policy.



An armchair Atlantic.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Americans

to step up their presence in the Caribbean

Georgetown. The widely publicized programme of Washington's "economic aid" to Caribbean countries is nothing but camouflage intended to conceal aggressive American designs in the area, writes the "Caribbean Insight" regional magazine. Quoting instructions issued by the US Department of State and some other sources, the magazine notes that a substantial increase in American military aid to a number of countries in the area is expected in the near future as well as a corresponding increase in direct American presence in the Caribbean.

The "Caribbean Insight" points out that this aid will go in the first place to Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and to Barbados—countries which have uncondi-

tionally accepted the American military strategic plans. Washington also wants the so-called "police self-defence forces in the region", set up in keeping with the decision of the East Caribbean Organization, to be converted into regional armed forces.

The magazine also reports that the Pentagon has plans to set up new military bases in Haiti, Antigua and on the island of Anguilla. Commenting on these plans, the "Caribbean Insight" points out that although representatives of the Washington administration deny their existence, it is known that the Americans have signed an agreement with the dictator Duvalier regime for the American ship, the Harkness, to explore the ocean floor around Haiti towards this end.

## OAU: CALL FOR AFRICAN UNITY

Nairobi. At a meeting of the executive bureau of the Organization of African Unity, which took place here recently, an appeal was made for the preservation and consolidation of African unity. The problems facing OAU, says a final communiqué, can and should be solved by negotiation and consultations within the organization itself.

The bureau urged African nations to attend all OAU-sponsored meetings. Delegates stressed that the problems which have arisen from the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to OAU will be discussed at the 19th Assembly of OAU heads of state and government in Tripoli this August.

The participants also considered the Namibian issue. The racist authorities in South Africa, said Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, are dragging their feet over Namibian independence, hatching new aggressive designs against the People's Republic of Angola. He further stressed that the African nations must keep a careful look out for Pretoria's ploys.

The president went on to emphasize that OAU plays an important part in freeing the African continent of the last remnants of colonialism and urged the African nations to close their ranks.

## NEW NUCLEAR MISSILES FOR SPAIN

Madrid. NATO is planning to deploy advanced American medium-range nuclear missiles in Spain. General W. Contier, chief of the general staff of the Belgian army, said during an official visit here that their deployment is demanded by strategic considerations for geographically Spain is not far removed from the potential adversary. The general openly admitted that NATO is planning to use Spanish territory for military exercises and for storing military hardware and equipment. Such a statement is indicative of NATO's overt pressure on Spain even prior to the latter's entry into the organization.

## NICARAGUA PREPARED

TO IMPROVE RELATIONS  
WITH U.S.

Managua. The government of Nicaragua has again formally demanded that the US administration take concrete steps to initiate talks as soon as possible between the two nations to settle outstanding differences and prevent a conflict.

The Nicaraguan note highlights the positive nature of the initiative taken by Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Jorge Carpintero, thanks to which proposals were unveiled for talks between Nicaragua and the USA. The note continues, the US administration is doing all it can to drag out the implementation of the agreements reached by J. Caratena and Secretary of State Haig. The Department of State reluctance to set a date for the talks increases concern over the mounting threat to Nicaragua.

The note further stresses that the talks should be held in Mexico and be attended by representatives of that country, which has shown willingness to help settle the situation in the region.



The prevailing situation in the Israeli-occupied territory bears witness to the widespread struggle being waged by the Arab Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation forces in defence of their national rights.

In the photo: Israeli troops, aboard an American-made armoured personnel carrier, patrolling the streets of El Khalil.

## FACTS and EVENTS

① A large batch of counterfeit watches, has been confiscated by customs officers in Manila from a Chinese businessman arriving in the Philippines from Hong Kong.

② A C-130 Hercules cargo plane of the US Air Force has crashed 500 kilometres east of Ankara in Turkey killing all the 28 people on board. The plane was on a flight from Erzurum to the military base in Incirlik.

③ Fires broke out in Notre Dame de Paris and the Louvre, the two main tourist sights in the French capital. They were quickly put out causing only slight damage. There were no casualties.

④ The US Department of State has justified the actions of two US industrial companies in supplying a large amount of enriched uranium needed for the production of nuclear weapons to South Africa. Adco International, of Washington, and SWUCO, of Rockville, bought natural uranium in Belgium and Switzerland, had it enriched, and later shipped it to Pretoria.

⑤ A trade and payments agreement for 1982 between the USSR and China has been signed in Peking.

## ROSTOW'S CYNICISM

Tokyo. According to a report by a Washington correspondent for the Kyodo Tsushin agency, it has come to light that E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the US Senate foreign relations Committee last June that the US atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 were striking evidence of the possibility of limited nuclear warfare. The Washington hawk



Reinhard Frischknecht, a Swiss eccentric, makes use of this minute bicycle and motorcycle (see photo) in his numbers. He made them himself.

## KEEP SLIM BY COMPUTER

As confirmed by "Time" magazine, every year in America sees a huge output of scientific and popular books on "dietology" of which the American public are avid readers. For the convenience of the patient and the

dietary-minded, scientists have now produced a computer which in a matter of seconds decides on the most suitable diet and adds up the amount of calories contained in it.

## TUNNEL UNDER MESSINA STRAITS

The idea of linking Sicily with the mainland of Italy is again in the air. The Italian company has submitted a proposal to parliament for building a tunnel over three kilometres long, 40 metres wide and 25 metres high, under the Straits of Messina.

According to Italian experts, to construct it will take eight years and cost 1,500,000 million lire.

## OF INTEREST

### Stolen private collection recovered from seabed

Treasure-seekers were delighted to find dozens of old statues worth millions of dollars off the coast of California. Their happiness was short-lived however. It appeared that they had been stolen from a private collection a year ago and now had to be returned to the owner.

### Unsurpassed record

There is a world record which has remained unsurpassed since 1906. It was set at a car race in Florida when a car developed a speed of 205 kilometres per hour beating about fifty other vehicles of various makes. Why has the record remained unbeaten? The "champion" drove, a car propelled by a steam-engine.

### Jumping the waves

The results have been announced of an international photo contest "World Press Photo". The winning entry in the sports section, a photo entitled "Bumpy Windmilling" by O. Forster, a Swiss photographer, has become popular all over the world. It depicts a man jumping over a wave in the next Olympic Games.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### DRA: MIDDLE AGES ARE OUT FOR GOOD

The Afghans are already experiencing the positive results of the constructive and purposeful policy pursued by the ruling party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the interests of the workers and the whole people, writes the NGV TIMES weekly.

For instance, the land and water reform, launched after the 1978 April revolution, meets with the interests of the main mass of peasants and nomads. 700,000 peasant families have been exempted from the payment of tax debts in the past three years. Besides, wages and salaries to low-income workers and employees have been raised. 80 per cent and upwards of school-age children are now going to school and more than 550,000 adults are learning to read and write at literacy courses.

At the same time, the magazine writes, many progressive changes in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are proceeding at a slower pace than planned. This is due to the machinations of the imperialist and reactionary forces which organize, train and arm gangs of bandits to infiltrate the country for mass murder and subversion. But such ploys will not succeed in turning the country back to the Middle Ages.

### LONDON'S HUMANISM IN ULSTER

Under cover of talk on the search for a political settlement the Tory cabinet is taking further steps to strengthen the military-police apparatus in Northern Ireland, writes SOVSIAUSHTIKESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Such is the meaning of the plan for a stage-by-stage granting of internal autonomy to Ulster. Under this arrangement all real power would remain in the hands of London which established direct rule in Ulster ten years ago.

The Conservative government continues as before to rely on force and repression, while fully ignoring the acute social and economic problems of Northern Ireland and this is greatly at variance with the demands of the people of Ulster. But London remains true to itself and "humanitarian" plastic bullets while in the streets of North Irish cities the blood of adults and children is split, and people are put into 11-blocks without trial or investigation to die there, and no one knows when this terrible tragedy will end, the newspaper says in conclusion.

### AMERICANS FIGHT NUCLEAR THREAT

The ZA RUBEZHON newspaper points out that the battle against the nuclear threat has now spread to the United States where a campaign, "Work Against the Threat of Nuclear War", has been held with hundreds of thousands of Americans taking part. It is obvious that the example set by West European peace champions has acted as a catalyst for the peace movement in the United States. Yet, specifically American factors also played their part.

Ever broader sections of the American public are now aware of the utter falsehood of the arguments with which officials in Washington try to whitewash their militarist policies. Newspapers, magazines and speeches by prominent military specialists point to the fallaciousness of the administration's arguments that it is allegedly ready for disarmament, though first it has to re-arm the country in order to draw level with the Soviet Union.

The strength of the peace movement in Western Europe, in the United States and other countries is a reflection of the widespread response to the Soviet Union's warning of the serious character of the military danger posed by the United States.

### NEW OCCUPATION OF SINAI

When the provisions of the Camp David deal were drawn up, the United States accurately calculated that it would open the way for further American military penetration of the Middle East, writes IZVESTIA. This was Washington's strategic aim, and in order to bring it about Washington set deliberately leaving a place for itself. The changing of the guard in the Sinai peninsula was specified at a tripartite meeting, with Washington playing the role of corporal in charge. The former has now introduced its own military contingents into the area disguised as multinational forces.

With the withdrawal of the Israeli troops, one occupation is actually replaced by another. By introducing their troops in the peninsula, the American generals have marked it as strategic maps as one of the most important bridgeheads for the rapid deployment force. Even now units of the 82nd American airborne division are being drawn up in the area of Sharm el Sheikh, an important strategic point in the south of Sinai. The Americans link these military actions with their global aims—to subject the oil resources of the Middle and Near East to the direct of the monopolies and to secure the strategic approaches to the north of Africa and to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas.

### Nailed for 82 hours

Swede Lennart Nilsson lay for 82 hours on a nail-studded mattress, sharp ends up in a hotel in Klippan, and by so doing made it into the world championship having beaten the record set up by former champions Briton Ken Owen and Norwegian Vidar Swingon by one hour.

### Unusual hobby

Frans Grus, from the small town of Grosvolka in the GDR, dedicates his spare time to an unusual hobby. He models figures of animals which lived in the earth many thousands of years ago out of different plastic materials. Such

figure is life-sized. The couple of platyosaurus, his first attempt at sculpting, are nine metres in height.

Frans Grus plans to model several dozen more such figures and to display them in a small park next to his house.

Photo from the magazine "NII" (GDR)



## VIEWPOINT

## What has Nguyen Co Thach's trip shown?

Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has recently ended his tour of Western Europe. He visited Paris, Stockholm, Brussels and Bonn and met leading figures of the European Economic Community.

Nguyen Co Thach's itinerary provides some indication of his country's intentions: namely its desire to strengthen and develop, on an equitable and mutually profitable basis, all-round relations with countries belonging to different socio-political formations. In other words to conduct a policy of peaceful co-existence.

The outcome of Nguyen Co Thach's tour has shown that France, Sweden, Belgium and the FRG are interested in the development of relations with Vietnam. Let us not forget that Sweden, following in France's footsteps, announced its diplo-

matic recognition of a sovereign state in the north of Vietnam—the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—in 1969.

"The culmination of a growing dialogue between the two countries" is how France-Presse described the current French-Vietnamese talks in Paris. Nguyen Co Thach said at a press conference in Paris that the two sides had agreed to hold regular consultations on political problems at ministry of foreign affairs level. Agreements were reached on cooperation in the fields of trade, agriculture, light industry, power engineering and transport.

Matters of economic cooperation were also discussed in the other West European capitals. Nguyen Co Thach's current trip has important political significance. It is no secret that Washington and Peking are working hard to isolate the

countries of Indochina, the SRV included, in the political arena. But the discussions of the international problems by Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs during his visits to West European capitals point rather to the active participation of the SRV in the political life of the world.

Nguyen Co Thach explained to the West Europeans that the whole responsibility for the current tension in South-East Asia lay with the Chinese leadership who, by conducting a hegemonistic and expansionist policy, create an atmosphere of instability and confrontation in the region. As for the SRV, its government has voiced more than once—as have the other Indochinese countries, Laos and Kampuchea—its readiness for a dialogue with the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore).

Vietnam wants to settle all outstanding problems at the negotiating table and favours turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

During his tour Nguyen Co Thach again emphasized his country's position in case of any change in the policy of Thailand and the normalization of the situation on its border with Kampuchea. Vietnam is ready to partially withdraw its troops from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A full withdrawal, however, would only be possible after China has agreed to sign a non-aggression treaty.

At his press conferences in the West European capitals Nguyen Co Thach specifically stressed the importance of the Soviet initiatives for improving the international climate and pointed to the equitable and disinterested nature of cooperation between the SRV and the USSR. The minister drew attention to the importance of the genuine help that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries give to Vietnam.

Nguyen Co Thach's trip has enabled the peoples of West Europe to get a better understanding of the real goals of the Vietnamese people both as regards the building of a new life at home and their foreign policy.

Finally, the trip has shown that socialist Vietnam enjoys high prestige in the international arena.



## Round the Soviet Union

● IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO BUILD A HEALTH-RESORT ON THE RUZA RIVER IN THE MOSCOW REGION, FOR 15,000 PEOPLE. The region is noted for its mineral springs and picturesque landscapes. Health-resorts in this part of the Soviet Union are very popular.

● LITHUANIAN FOLK ART IN ALL ITS RICHNESS AND VARIETY IS ON VIEW AT AN EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ARTS, WHICH HAS OPENED IN VILNIUS. On display are fabrics and ceramics as well as items made out of metal, wood, glass and leather and intended for the interior decoration of public buildings, hospitals, educational establishments and homes.

● WORK IS NEARING COMPLETION ON THE UCHADZHIN GAS DEPOSIT IN THE EASTERN KARAKUM DESERT. It is planned to pump the gas into the Asla-Centre from pipelines by next year. Once in operation the Uchadzhin and other deposits will help boost gas output in Turkmenia in the fifth five-year plan period to 81-83,000 million cubic metres.

● AN EXHIBITION ORGANIZED BY THE STATE MUSEUM OF PALEKH ART (MINIATURES IN LACQUER) IS NOW ON IN TASHKENT. There are nearly 200 exhibits on show including examples of work by the founders of the Palekh school—Ivan Golikov, Ivan Bakanov, the Zubkov brothers, and Kolukhins who brought international fame to the Russian village of Palekh.

● WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN TALLINN, CAPITAL OF ESTONIA. Shops and kindergartens were given priority in the architects' plans. Such a comprehensive build-up of residential areas is now under way in many towns.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE KHARKOV INSTITUTE OF MECHANIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE have developed an original walking ladder, which resembles a motor elevator and can be used for handling goods on an incline.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY

A sudden change of accent in the location of resources has overtaken the Soviet Union's comparative-ly young gas industry, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. "Blue fuel" deposits in the Stavropol Territory, the Saratov Region, and in the Ukraine have added their once leading role to resources in Western Siberia. The gigantic deposits which have been discovered in the North of the Tyumen Region—in Medvezhye, Urengoi, Yamburgskoye, Zapolyarnoye, Komsomolskoye, Gubkinskoye, as well as in the Vuktyl field in the Komi ASSR, and the deposits in Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and near Orenburg require quite a new development approach. The main difficulty concerns the transportation of the gas from the Far North to the Urals and to the country's central regions. Thousands of kilometres of pipelines had to be laid across sparsely or uninhabited areas, dozens of compressor stations were built in harsh climatic and difficult geological conditions.

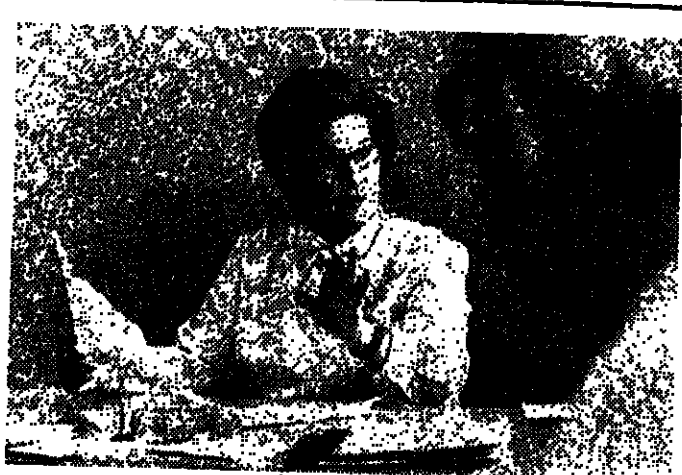
The Urengoi deposits now supply over 300 million cubic metres of gas for the daily requirements of industry. The eleven five-year plan provides for the development of new deposits, for the building and commissioning of 20,000 kilometres of main pipelines and 232 compressor stations.

## KEEPING THE SEAS CLEAN

The Soviet Union is washed by 14 seas and has about 70,000 miles of coastline. To protect the seas from pollution, the Ministry of Marine Transport has set up a special department for the purpose. Its task is to coordinate the work of all concerned organizations and to ensure that the seas are kept clean.

Moscow's Pirogov Central Institute for Traumatology and Orthopedy (CITO) is well known in this country and abroad. This institute is engaged on a search for the best methods of preventing, and reducing the consequences of, injuries. Among its recent innovations are the use of polymers in orthopedy, the use of ultrasound in the treatment of injuries, and of endoprosthesis for the hip joint.

The Institute's nine buildings contain a 500-bed clinic with a secondary school for injured children, therapeutic, physical training facilities, several swimming pools and a big gymnasium. There is a special factory at the institute which makes artificial limbs and joints, including limbs



Professor Zoya Mironova.

## A RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE

Incorporating manipulators. Many a valuable innovation has seen the light of day in this factory.



An operation in progress at one of the Institute's theatres.

The Institute has a staff of 1,300 people. Professor Zoya Mironova is the chief of the section dealing with ballet and athletic injuries. Among her patients have been such famous personalities as Natalia Shpeshnikova, one of the winners of the gymnastic team event at the 22nd Olympics, and Alla Mikhailchenko, leading soloist with the Bolshoi ballet company. Injuries are a matter of course for people in such professions.

Zoya Mironova succeeds not only in saving her patients from becoming cripples, she also enables them to pursue their usual occupations—while athletes and dancers are able to take up anew their creative careers by having suppleness and elegant movement returned to their bodies.

One of her patients was Zinaida Kuritsyna, an international master of parachuting. It was difficult to put this athlete back on her feet: she had made an unsuccessful jump when her parachute failed to open. But Zoya Mironova appears to have achieved the impossible. Today, Zinaida Kuritsyna again takes part in competitions.



Zinaida Kuritsyna lands with her usual precision.

## ELECTRIC BUS ON THE LINE

The first batch of passenger buses has been manufactured at the Riga bus factory. The electric automobile does not differ in its appearance from

conventional Latvian minibuses, yet it produces no noise or exhaust, making the passengers feel more comfortable. The new Latvija RAP-2210s

will be used in Moscow as shuttle minibuses. The bus develops a speed of 60 km per hour which is quite sufficient for city transportation. The accumulator batteries need recharging after a 70-kilometre run.

## Fish life in the Bratsk Sea

Fish stocks of the Bratsk Reservoir—the largest of the Siberian river reservoirs—are to be supplemented by 50 million omul and pelyad larvae. Reproduction of valuable species of fish is carried out at the reservoir on an industrial basis.

The first larvae of Baikal omul were brought to the man-made sea at the Bratsk power station dam about fifteen years ago. Over this period a new species of fish has been bred which is called the Bratsk omul. It is larger than its Baikal equivalent and has established its own spawning grounds in the Irkut, Kitol and Belaya rivers.

A special fish breeding factory has been built at the reservoir. Besides omul, pelyad are also bred in its incubators. To date pelyad larvae have been provided from other reservoirs though soon they too will be reproduced at Bratsk. The factory has a 70-hectare nursery to speed up the process of stocking the reservoir. One more new settler, the Baikal sturgeon, is expected this year.

## Refrigerator for Urengoi

Delivering blue fuel from the northern areas of this country is a complicated task. Gas tends to heat up when pumped causing permafrost to thaw and pipelines to sink. A device jointly designed at a number of institutes and bureaus of the Ministry of Chemical Engineering and manufactured at the Frunze engineering amalgamation in Sumy, in the Ukraine, will help overcome these difficulties.

Its design is in many ways similar to that of the domestic refrigerator, only an evaporator, equal to a five-storey building in height, is substituted for the freezer section. The gas to be transported is cooled in the evaporator to the required temperature by means of a propane-butane mixture. It is circulated by a turbo-compressor unit propelled by an aeroplane engine.

The device which has already been sent to the Urengoi experimental gas-cooling station will save almost 1.5 million roubles every year.

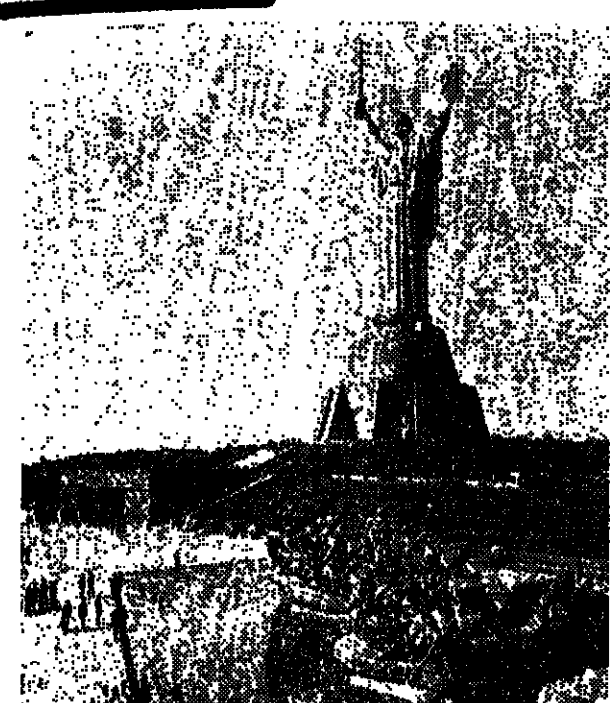
The resources of Urengoi alone—one of the Tyumen gas giants—are such that they can cater both for the country's internal requirements and for export for many years to come, Sumbatov emphasizes. Overall gas resources are estimated here in tens of billions of cubic metres. The annual gas delivery of 40,000 million cubic metres stipulated in the contract forms but a small part of the deposit.

## JOURNALISM AND SOVIET LITERATURE

Some writers, particularly those of the younger generation, have a condescending attitude towards journalism, writes Armenian author Vardges Petrosyan in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. As a rule many authors start off writing for a paper or magazine but then, having made their way into "big prose," they begin, as they say it, to write for eternity. In fact, however, things stand rather differently. Journalism has at all times helped writers to get closer to life and lift them out of their subjective rut into the wide world around them. I am sure that none of the classical authors, when they sat down at their desks, thought that they wrote for eternity. They wrote for their contemporaries and, consequently, for ages to come.

I like Yuri Bondarev's novel "The Choice" because of its passionately journalistic character. Rather than weakening the novel, this quality enhances it. You believe more in a writer when he openly and unambiguously defends his principles and the interests of his people. Try and exclude the colourful journalistic subject of space exploration from Chinghiz Aitmatov's "The Day That Last Longer Than an Age" and you will find you cannot do it, because it is a theme that runs all the way through the novel thanks to which even the events of a small settlement in the steppe take on a global dimension.

## Places to visit



## A monument to heroes

Pechersk is one of the oldest districts in Kiev. Walking downhill towards the city centre is like leafing through a history book—one passes so many monuments and memorials.

One year ago, on May 9, 1981, a memorial complex "The Ukrainian Museum of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" was opened in Pechersk. It is difficult to visualize Kiev today without the 82-metre-high statue of the Motherland rising on the slopes of the Dnipro. This statue made of silver metal, designed by a group of architects from Kiev and Moscow, has become a symbol of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

## THE ART OF MAKING WINDMILLS

Are in hand Novgorod restorers worked on an early 20th-century windmill brought to the Novolavitsky woodwork museum from the remote village of Solovki.

There used to be thousands of windmills in the Novgorod Region (North-Western RSFSR). Now they are rare and falling into disrepair through idleness.

To ensure that the mill would remain standing for a long time, the restorers had to learn some of the wood-processing secrets known to our ancestors. It might

seem a simple thing, for example, to saw a log into a board, but the old carpenters knew that a saw creates the fibres in the wood and that the resulting crack lets through water. A building made out of such material would not stand up long. The craftsmen therefore resorted to extra steps. They were also fussy as to choice of materials. The best material for windmills was a pine tree growing on a low hill, many-layered and without branches. It had to be kept under cover for several years before being used.

## 'Treatment' for boreholes

When there is no noise at the rig it means something is wrong. A crack in the borehole wall is a frequent emergency. Drilling can be continued only when it is filled with cementing solution. This is a time and labour consuming operation.

Leningrad chemists have now produced a rapidly setting mixture, "talsem", which greatly speeds up the borehole "treat-

ment". The new method also reduces cement consumption by 30 times and is highly reliable. Another important factor is that the mixture consists of components which are produced on quite a wide scale in our country.

The new product has earned good references from prospectors in the Ukraine and Central Asia where it has been tested.

## MOUNTAIN MUSEUM

The photograph album of the Edvard Pangani family who have been farmers for several generations back will be one of the exhibits at a museum which is about to be opened in Svanetia, a small area of Georgia on the southern slopes of the Great Caucasian Ridge. Photographs, documents and other items displayed in the museum illustrate the great changes which have taken place in this mountain land over the lifetime of one generation.

Svanetia, lying at an altitude of over 3,000 metres above sea level, was one of the most backward areas of Georgia prior to the 1917 Socialist Revolution. Edvard's parents—like all the Svanetians, a small ethnographic group of Georgians living in areas engaged in livestock breeding and handicrafts in

those days there was only one self-educated doctor for the whole area, and most of the population could not read or write.

The land has changed beyond recognition during the Soviet period. A motor way has been built to Svanetia, and aircraft and helicopters connect the area with Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Industrial plants, livestock breeding complexes and the Inguri hydropower station, the largest in the Caucasus, have been built there.

Edvard Pangani is a qualified agronomist. All his children have received education: his eldest daughter, Eleni, is a schoolteacher; one of his sons, Gedeo, is a doctor in the district hospital; and the other, Gedeo, is a geologist.

## VIEWPOINT

## INDUSTRY:

## SUCCESS

## AND SETBACKS

The USSR Central Board of Statistics has published a report, "The Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan by Industry in the First Quarter of 1982". Leonid Umanetsky, Cand. of Sc. (Econ.), Head of the Board's Statistical Information Department, comments on the report as follows:

Soviet industry has fulfilled the state plan for the first quarter of 1982 in the production volume and in the output of essential goods. Profits have increased. Compared with the same period for last year, the volume of industrial production has increased throughout the quarter by 2.1 per cent, including in March—by 3.7 per cent. There has been an increase in the production of the most important types of goods—a 7 per cent increase in gas; 6 per cent in metal-cutting tools (including an 11 per cent increase in the output of numerically controlled machines); 5 per cent in instruments and automatic machines; 8 per cent in computer technology; 5 per cent in agricultural machines; 8 per cent in machines for cattle-breeding and for the production of fodder; 8 per cent in glass and crystal ware; 17 per cent in colour TV sets; 10 per cent in motorcycles and mopeds; 4 per cent in furniture; and, finally, a 6 per cent increase in the production of fish, including farmed fish.

All this was achieved in the face of the numerous difficulties experienced by Soviet industry in the first quarter of the year. As a result of the drought some hydroprojects in the USSR work below capacity and this has created difficulties with electricity supplies. The light and food industries were adversely affected by shortages of agricultural raw materials also caused by last year's drought.

In the first quarter of 1982, the plan for sales was overfulfilled by all the constituent republics. As compared with the first quarter of last year, the volume of production in many republics considerably increased; for instance, in the Armenian SSR it went up by 6.1 per cent; in the Azerbaijan SSR, by 5.4 per cent; in the Georgian SSR, by 5 per cent; in the Moldavian SSR, by 5 per cent, and in the Byelorussian SSR, by 4.6 per cent. In other words, the growth in these republics was higher than the average throughout the country. This is but one example of the improvements that have been achieved in the distribution of productive forces on the basis of further specialization and the proportionate development of the economy of the constituent republics within a single national economic complex for the country as a whole.

70 per cent of all increase in industrial output was obtained in greater productivity. In the first quarter of this year, Soviet industry installed more than 1,200 mechanized assembly and automatic production lines, while 900 factory shops and production areas were mechanized and automated. A new, more characteristic of the present day was added to the list of the most important types of industrial production—assembly-line production. This type of production was installed in 1,200 shops and production areas in the first quarter of 1982, which is 2.5 times as many as in the same period of last year.

## Science and technology

## METALLIC LUBRICANTS

Scientists at Gomel University suggested to add metal powder to greases in order to extend the life of friction joints. True, they required metal in its superplastic phase.

When, added to grease, the powder made out of such alloys very soon turns into tiny balls which reduce the friction ratio two to fourfold. The new lubricants have been tested at the Research Institute for Bearings and are recommended for wide use in industry.

## A NEW FIBRE

The new artificial fibre synthesized at the Institute of Macromolecular Compounds in the Ukraine can withstand even the incinerating breath of a copper smelter. Made from a new class of heat-resistant polymers, it features properties which are absent in other materials of vegetable or animal origin.

"Aramid" is virtually the only fibre which withstands for a long time ultraviolet and radioactive radiation. Plus the ability to withstand temperatures up to +400°C and its dielectric pro-

perties and you will imagine the tremendous scope of its application in science and technology. It can be used for heat and electric insulation, for heat-resistant cloth in metallurgy, as filter for hot gases and aggressive liquids. It is also a promising material for making glass plastic parts—lightweight fillers in structures which will be operated for a long time at high temperatures.

## THE CARPATHIANS CLIMB UPWARDS

The Carpathians have grown by about thirty metres over the past one million years, according to Lvov scientists. In the Ukraine, who reached this conclusion after comparing modern research data with that obtained half a century ago.

The mountains rise at a speed of several millimetres every century, while the Polesya and Trans-Carpathian Depression go down at the same speed.

The results of the scientists' measurements are entered on a map compiled at the Ukrainian Institute of Geology and Geochemistry of Combustible Minerals. In time it will form part of the large-scale tectonic map of the Balkans and the Carpathians being prepared by geographers and geophysicists of several countries. The research will facilitate more efficient prospecting for oil, gas, sulphur and other deposits.

## Armenia and English Literature

The collection of English fairy tales, which has been put out in Soviet Armenia, is the concluding volume in a series of books designed to acquaint the young readers of that Transcaucasian republic with gems of English literature for children.

English classical literature, including literature for children, has always attracted the attention of Armenian translators and publishers. The works of Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley, Oscar Wil-

de and Thomas Hardy were put out in large editions even in the immediate post-war period.

Works by 20th-century authors published over recent years include novels and stories by John Galsworthy, James Joyce, Graham Greene and Somerset Maugham.

The Shakespearean Centre, part of the Armenian Academy of Sciences has started putting out a ten-volume collected works by the great playwright.

## HERMITAGE STUDIO FOR YOUNG ARTISTS

Young Leningraders take their first steps in art at the Hermitage art studio, which enrolls children from the age of five.

The children's vision of the world is reflected in their works, many of which have been displayed at various exhibitions in this country and abroad. Once a year the young artists exhibit at the Hermitage itself.

In the photos: Seven-year-old Kalya Panikhanov, from the No. 79 kindergarten in Kalina district, and the finishing touches to an illustration for a fairy tale, eight-year-old Yulya Nikitina's "Autumn in Leningrad".





## PROFILES

### Stanislav ROSTOTSKY



Stanislav Rostotsky, the Soviet film director who produced such films as "It Happened in Pskov", "Let's Live Till Monday", "The Dava Here Are Quiet", and "White Him Black Ear", is celebrating his 60th anniversary. Rostotsky made his debut in the film world as a 13-year-old schoolboy having been selected from among numerous small boys who wished to take part in the film "Bozhin Measlow". Sergei Eisenstein noted on Rostotsky's photograph: "He laughs well". Later overcoming his shyness, Rostotsky approached the great man and said that he would do anything if he could just work alongside and learn from him. Eisenstein was a hard task master, he taught his young pupil other things apart from film direction. He demanded that Stanislav should have a thorough knowledge of many Russian and foreign classics, be able to explain and justify the actions of the characters, and be acquainted with details of everyday life.

In February 1944, private Stanislav Rostotsky was carried off the battlefield with a serious wound. He spent the next six months in hospital. All talented people are born twice. Rostotsky II would seem to have been born three times. He had to learn to walk, run, dance, swim and jump all over again. He put his experience, however, in being an invalid behind him. In September 1944,

the 22-year-old ex-combat soldier took a course at the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography where he was accepted as a student at Grigori Korintsev's studio.

Today, Rostotsky's involvement with the cinema is at many levels. He is in charge of a filming section at the Gorky Film Studio, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Film Makers, and member of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee.

He has often been asked to teach at his old institute. I do not think I have a right to do this, he says. To do the job well one needs more than just lecture on filming and technique. Here it is the education of a personality that is at stake. One should give up everything and concentrate on this and nothing else. I have too many other obligations. Thus, it is unlikely that I will ever have a school of my own. I have no formal techniques, moreover. I am not joking when I say that I don't feel myself to be a film director. My approach is very simple. I do what I feel like doing. I think I have a right to say this, because I have lived for so many years and have achieved something. My films are there, after all, for all to see.

Photo by Nikolai Malyshev

## AUTOGRAPH OF A. DUMAS

An autograph by the French novelist Alexandre Dumas has appeared in the collection of the Literary Museum of Georgia. The French writer visited Georgia in 1838 and later described his journey in his book "The Caucasus" which gained tremendous success in Paris. In Tiflis, Dumas stayed in the house of I. Zubalashvili, a famous merchant and patron of the arts, who often travelled on business to France. It is generally believed that Dumas had met Zubalashvili in Paris. During the writer's stay in his home, the

merchant invited famous actors who performed several romances set to the lyrics of Russian poets, including the "Mountain Peaks" by Lermontov. Dumas attentively listened to the singing, and then requested paper and pencil and immediately wrote his French translation of the poetry, which he presented to his host. Later, the manuscript often changed hands. It was eventually discovered by members of the staff of the Literary Museum who were studying the archives of the historian, I. Yenikolopov.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. The Choreographic Miniatures ballet company from Leningrad has started on a tour of Norway and Sweden taking with them a repertoire that includes a "Rodin" series conceived by the company's founder, Leonid Yakobson, scenes from the ballet "Spartacus", as well as two compositions to music by Grieg—"A Hunter and a Bird" and "The Snow Queen".

## AN ORCHESTRA'S DEBUT

For its first over performance, the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Culture has decided on a concert of music by Dmitry Shostakovich.

Part of our plans for the near future include concerts and the making of records, says Gennady Rozhdavitsky, the orchestra's chief conductor and manager. We are to give concerts in Moscow and Leningrad where we shall

play Russian and Western classical music as well as new works by Soviet composers.

We shall be the first orchestra in this country to play the music for "On the Dnieper", the suite by Sergei Prokofiev. Melodie has recorded our performance of early music by Dmitry Shostakovich, and we intend to record a cycle of symphonies by this great composer.

## NEW YORK WATCHES SOVIET MOVIES

A new series of Soviet films which have been on in New York since March have been widely praised. The first film shown was "You've Never Ever Dreamed" by Ilya Pritz which was dubbed "Love and Lie" by the American film distributors. Over the next two months New Yorkers will see "King Stakh's Wild Hunt", "The Autumn Marathon",

"A Slap in the Face" and "Twenty-Six Days in Dostoyevsky's Life".

Last year's show of Soviet films in America was also highly successful. The Americans saw "Oblomov" and "Moscow Does Believe in Tears", which were both named among the 50 best films of the year.

## 'PAGLIACCI' BACK AT THE BOLSHOI

The Bolshoi Theatre recently gave a concert performance of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci", sung in the original, to mark the 90th anniversary since the first performance of this masterpiece of Italian classical opera.

"Pagliacci" was sung for many years at the Bolshoi's second stage, says A. Zhuravskiy, who directed the performance. Now this opera which has brought up more than one generation of

talented singers is now back in our repertoire again. We were attracted by the exciting plot, the clearly delineated characters and the never ageing melodies.

Taking part in the performance were V. Altanov, L. Sergienko, A. Voroshilov, V. Verestnikov and N. Vasilyev, the Bolshoi Theatre orchestra, and the main chorus of Moscow Radio and Television conducted by K. Pitsa.



In the photo (left to right): A. Voroshilov, V. Altanov, A. Zhuravskiy, L. Sergienko, and V. Verestnikov taking a curtain call after the performance.

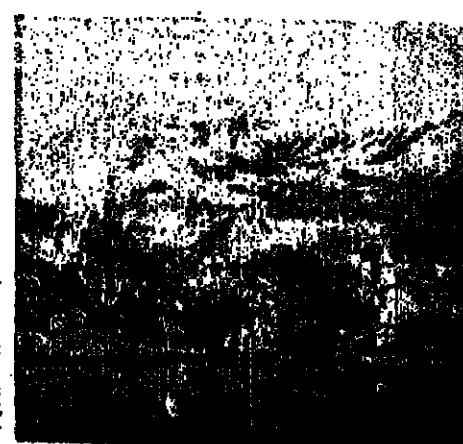
## WORKS OF GEORGIAN PAINTERS ON SHOW

There is an exhibition of works by eight Georgian painters on at the Central Artists Club (Krymskaya Emb). The names of the eight artists are as follows—Lev Bayakchev, Vitaly Kapanadze, Omar Kachkachishvili, Giorgi Markozashvili, Alexander Mostashvili, Kakhi Obolashvili, Ilya Patashuri and Avtandil Popelashvili. They belong to different generations. Except for Kakhi Obolashvili who died in the prime

of his artistic career, the artists are all at work today: they represent different schools which are sometimes remote from each other. But the 120 canvases on view are united by an optimistic outlook and by their festive mood.

They depict our contemporary Georgia and its towns and villages. Omar Kachkachishvili is a young painter whose artistic career began in the 70s

and 80s. Tbilisi born, he has chosen his native city as the main theme for his work: here we see the charm of old Tbilisi and of another area of Georgia—ancient Mtskheta. I am showing two of my canvases and 18 Indian ink drawings at this exhibition. In composition and colour scheme they reflect the influence of the Russian "Iubok". Kachkachishvili told our correspondent.



Omar Kachkachishvili, "Our Mtskheta"



Lev Bayakchev, "Portrait of a Woman" (Mashka)

## WHAT'S ON?

April 27-30

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. 27—Molodtsov Dance Ensemble. 28—Bolshoi Theatre performance of Borodin's opera "Prince Igor". 30—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 27—Prokofiev, "The Gambler". 28—Tchaikovsky, "Nutcracker" (ballet). 29—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 30—Prokofiev, "Ivan the Terrible" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 27—Strauss, "The Cyprian Boy" (opera). 29—Ballet to Tchaikovsky music for "Snow Maiden". 30—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 27—Miyutskiy, "Erie in a Flurry". 28—Kaiman, "Meditation". 29 (mat.) Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 30—Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

### FILMS

"The Swimmer" (Georgian Film Studio).

Three stories highlighting three successive generations of one family.

Cinema: "Vatseba" (5/8 St. dovo-Chernogryazskaya St. Metro Lermontovskaya).

"12 Months" (Japan).

A cartoon after Samuil Marshak's fairy tale.

Cinema: "Pioneer" (21 Kaluzovskiy Prospekt). Metro Stetskaya.

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (85 Vavilov St.). Sculpture, studies for monumental works of art, etc., in a spring show by Moscow artists, featuring 140 exhibits. Daily, except Tuesday, 10 to 7 p.m. Metro Universitet.

Exhibition Hall, All-Union Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (4 Razina St.). "Spring Moth"—amateur artists present their formal compositions, woodcut sculptures, and drawings. Daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogin.

# BUSINESS



Soviet and Indian specialists at the site of the oil refinery in Mathura, India.

## PROMISING FIELD FOR SOVIET-ITALIAN COOPERATION

Joint research into renewable energy sources will be a promising field for scientific and technical cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union, a 1955 correspondent was told by Roberto Masella, co-chairman of the Soviet-Italian symposium on alternative energy sources, which met in Moscow recently.

This cooperation, Ludovico Masella said, needs to be developed both at intergovernmental level and directly between the research organizations and institutes of the two countries.

The latest meeting of Soviet and Italian energy specialists touched various aspects of the use of solar, wind and geothermal energy, and also the problems of photosynthesis and the storage of energy.

Many speakers pointed out in their reports that the expansion of scientific and business contacts between the Soviet Union and Italy was bound to help both countries resolve technical problems involved in the practical use of alternative energy sources. In particular, a proposal was put forward for the joint development of a pilot energy plant.

The Soviet-Italian symposium has contributed to the promotion of exchanges in the use of renewable energy sources, which will help advance this important and promising field of power engineering, the symposium participants pointed out in a memorandum unanimously approved by them.

## Technoexport: 50 years on the world market

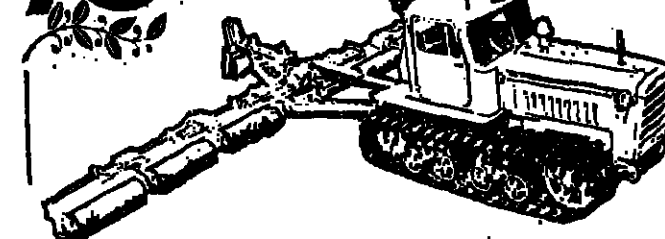
Technoexport has built 800 industrial projects in dozens of countries. This is its contribution to the development of the Soviet Union's economic relations with other states, said Yuri Chugunov, president of this Soviet foreign trade organization. He was speaking at a meeting to mark the 50th anniversary of Technoexport's activities on the world market, held at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Technoexport has been doing business with more than a hundred countries in the fields of prospecting for oil, gas and solid minerals, of oil production, and the building of enterprises in the light and medical industries. Chugunov went on. Over 80 oil and gas deposits, discovered with the help of Soviet specialists, have been developed abroad, and 47 coal open-cast and mines, five metallurgical complexes, 18 mining establishments and six thermal power stations have been built.

One of the main areas of Technoexport's activity is the provision of assistance to its foreign partners in the training of national personnel for different branches of the economy. Yuri Chugunov went on. Over the years, Technoexport has helped other countries build, equip and commission 37 higher and specialized secondary schools, 192 centres for training engineers and technicians, and 11 general schools. In all, up to three and a half million skilled specialists have been trained with Technoexport's help in European, Asian, African and Latin American countries.

In our relations with our partners we have always adhered to the principles of equality and mutual benefit, Yuri Chugunov said in conclusion. I should like to say that our organization enjoys well-deserved prestige in the international arena. It has been awarded such coveted international prizes as the "Gold Mercury" and "Africa Prize-82" for its active contribution to the development of economic cooperation with foreign countries.

## 30 YEARS in the world market



## SOVIET PEAT-DIGGING MACHINES WILL SOLVE A LOT OF YOUR PROBLEMS IN POWER GENERATION; METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE

peat—a valuable energy source, a substitute for oil  
peat—the source material for top-quality coke, with minimal sulphur and phosphorus content  
peat—the effective organic fertilizer

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90% of peat in the world is extracted in the Soviet Union. Naturally, the Soviet Union is the world's largest and most experienced exporter of peat-digging and processing machinery and equipment.

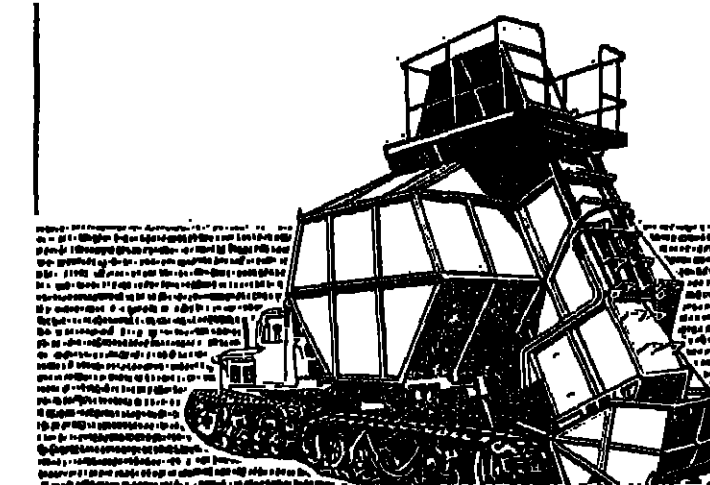
Soviet-made machinery has proved its worth in Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the USA and other countries.

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## Krupp opts for long-term deals

Late last March, Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory council of the Friedrich Krupp concern, visited Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, Nikolai Patolchev. They met leaders of Soviet industry and discussed a number of issues involved in the expansion of business links, including possibilities for cooperation in chemical production.

Of late, great importance throughout the world is attached to alternative sources of energy, said Dr Scheider in a conversation with our correspondent. One such alternative is the obtaining of liquid fuel out of coal. And it is on this subject that we have held a great number of negotiations here. After all, the Soviet Union possesses large reserves of coal, and we, on our part, have designed a technology for processing coal into methanol and even petrol.

The very idea of economic cooperation naturally presupposes active participation and mutual enrichment on both sides. We not only deliver technologies to your country. We also intend to benefit from the experience of Soviet industry. At present, we are negotiating on the purchase from your country of the plasma steel smelting process which can be adjusted to any conventional electric smelter.

We regard our economic cooperation from the long-term point of view, said Berthold Beitz. We have always regarded it as being long-term, and we shall not make it dependent on political disagreements or different political opinions and recalcitrations. I personally take a negative view of restrictions and embargoes on trade, said Dr Scheider. Our firm looks forward to good technical and economic cooperation with the USSR.

Alexander GILYAKOVSKY

## Soviet stamp exhibition for Switzerland

At the invitation of the Union of Swiss Stamp Collectors, the All-Union Philatelic Society has dispatched an exhibition of Soviet postage stamps for display at the international "Philatelic ex-72" philatelic exhibition in Zurich. Among the exhibits is a collection of stamps issued by the Soviet space exploration programme, belonging to 17-year-old Alexander Zuyev, from Ulyanovsk, and a collection entitled "The

Queen of Flowers", belonging to Olga Savitskaya from Moscow. In recent years, there have been several exhibitions of Soviet stamps, collections by Swiss stamp collectors have been shown in Zurich, Bern, Geneva, and Lucerne, have caused great interest among Swiss stamp collectors and have been highly praised by the exhibition juries.

V. YAKS